

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. V.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) September 25, 1835.

[NO. 200.]

R. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

To Journeymen Carpenters.

OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can be recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.

Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835.

Final Notice.

THE Subscriber has nearly closed his business at this place, and wishing to start to the west by the first of October, all those who are indebted to him by account or by notes already due, are requested to come forward immediately, and make settlement, or legal process will be adopted to effect recovery.

SAM'L C. CALDWELL.

Sept. 8, 1835.

NOTICE.

LOST, on the first or second inst., in the town of Charlotte, the following notes, viz: One on Wily & Pittman for forty dollars, given the 31st of August last, payable to myself; the other on William Alexander, for Eighty dollars, with a credit of Sixty Dollars, payable to Barringer & Carson, date not recollected. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as they will not be paid to any person except to those persons to whom they are drawn payable.

CHAS. S. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Clear Creek, Sept. 1, 1835.

Land Sale—on Credit.

BY VIRTUE of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, the following valuable lands, on a credit of 12 months, viz: The dower land laid off by a jury for the Widow of Samuel Johnson, dec'd., being part of said S. Johnson's Plantation, including the Dwelling, and other houses, and 200 Acres Land, with Valuable Meadows, Orchards, &c., lying on Reedy Creek.

Also, a Plantation on the waters of Wax-law Creek, containing 93 acres, adjoining Thomas Cureton and others, formerly owned by Jane Kirk, now dead.

Both the above mentioned plantations will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit as above stated; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. c. c.

September 8, 1835.—L63

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to remove to the west this Fall, offers for Sale the Plantation on which he now resides, lying in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, on Reedy River, containing 288 acres, about 75 acres cleared and fresh land, well adapted to Cotton or Corn. On the premises is a good two story frame Dwelling House, and all other necessary out buildings, in good repair. There is also on the premises a good Orchard of young fruit trees. I would also sell the present crop with the plantation, if any one should desire it. This plantation is located within about two miles of the Manual Labor School. Persons wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises and judge for themselves.

RANKIN ALEXANDER.

Sept. 8, 1835.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers for Sale the Plantation on which he now resides, within 25 miles east of Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 220 acres of good land. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all other necessary outbuildings. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I. F. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 4, 1835.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY

MORRISONS & McKEE.

August 8, 1835.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Susannah Garvin

The Heirs at Law of Bedford Garvin, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Winney his wife, John Reeves and Elisha Reeves, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. \$31

B. OATES, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

James Cox, to the use of Thomas W. Rodden

vs. Anderson Besty.

Original Attachment.

Levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land on Toby Creek, adjoining the lands of John Caldwell, Elias Young, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. \$31

B. OATES, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

P. C. Caldwell

vs. J. B. Quinby.

Original Attachment.

Levied on the hands of Wm. J. Alexander and John Penman, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. \$31

B. OATES, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

P. C. Caldwell

vs. J. B. Quinby.

Original Attachment.

Levied on the hands of Wm. J. Alexander and John Penman, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. \$31

B. OATES, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Wm. H. Gardiner

vs. The President and Directors of the Catawba Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land formerly owned by William Sample, a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, a tract formerly owned by James Black, a tract known as the Patterson Mine, a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbin, a tract formerly owned by Matthew Bain, a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison; also on a Steam Engine and all the machinery and tools appertaining thereto, a set of blacksmith Tools and sundry Mining Tools, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment by default will be rendered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

Price adv. \$4

B. OATES, c. c. c.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 19, 1835.

Life and times of Judge Lynch.

Who was Judge Lynch? Where did he reside, from whom did he derive his authority, and what were his decisions? The newspapers are attempting to answer these questions. One paper states that the Judge was a farmer in Washington county, Pennsylvania. There was an arrant poacher in those parts, who supported himself and his vagabond family by pilfering from the neighboring farmers. So cunning was the rascal, that although suspected by every one, no one could prove him guilty. A farmer in the neighborhood being determined to get rid of him, took a newly born calf and penned it, and then went to the poacher and told him that the animal had recently strayed into his premises, and that he was anxious to discover the owner. The poacher, after inquiring as to the size, color, &c., and the period when it had strayed into the farmer's premises, pronounced the calf to be his, and said that he had missed it about the time it came into the farmer's possession. He was thus detected in a lie, and the farmer told him if he did not leave the country in twenty-four hours he would prosecute him. The poacher laughed at his threats. At the end of twenty-four hours, several of the neighboring farmer's assembled at the poacher's dwelling, seized him, and appointed one of their number by the name of Lynch the Judge. The poacher was tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Judge to receive on the spot three hundred lashes, and to be allowed twenty-four hours to leave the place under a penalty of three hundred more if he should be found after that time. The three hundred lashes were administered on the spot, and the poacher went off as fast as his well whipped limbs would permit.

This is one account of Judge Lynch and his decisions. There is another and a more plausible one given in a Boston paper. According to that statement, John Lynch—the terrible Judge—was a native of North Carolina, who emigrated into Kentucky shortly after the pioneer, Daniel Boone, had established himself there. The settlers on "the dark and bloody ground," as Kentucky was then called, were far from any sort of justice, the nearest courthouse being a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. The appointment of Lynch as Judge, and the first exercise of his jurisdiction took place in the case of an Indian, who stole a horse from Daniel Boone. The Indian was caught almost in the act, and Boone immediately instituted a court and twelve jurors to try the offender. John Lynch was selected as chief justice; the Indian was tried, convicted, and sentenced to receive thirty nine stripes, which were forth-with given. The authority thus given to Lynch was retained by him, and trials under Lynch's law were had whenever an outrage was committed. Lynch was a daring dissolute fellow, addicted to every species of vice. It has not been alleged, however, that his decisions were partial or unjust. He outlived Boone, and resided during the latter part of his life, on an island in the Mississippi. The author of the geography of the Ohio and Mississippi, speaks of him as one of the most remarkable men amongst the pioneers of the West.—N. Y. Times.

Improvement of the Law Lynch.—A Louisiana paper states that our southern and western brethren have lately subjected this celebrated code to a revival, and so changed some of its impotent provisions as to add materially to its practical efficiency. Instead of having the body of the offender, they turn to and paint it, and in some cases of particular enormity the culprit is treated to a ride on what is there called "the village pony," being the same species of equine recreation which, in the more homely phraseology of New England, is denominated riding a rail—a sort of sport in which the old Tories of '76 are said to have manifested a singular disinclination to participate. The Louisiana papers mention two or three cases in which the new section of the Law Lynchia had lately been enforced with salutary effect. A tailor had been caught in the act of pilfering the remnants of a neighbor's sideboard of good cheer, whereupon he was sewed up and embroidered according to law; that is, he was painted face and hands, a beautiful jet black, varnished and made into as authentic a negro as could be found in the parish—a Spaniard who got drunk was painted a pea green, by way of punishment, for getting blue, and the "paltron" of an oyster boat for the same offence was pronounced in the same fashion. Our Louisiana friend is mistaken, however, in supposing this mode of administering the law to be a novelty. It may be so in his part of the country, but it is coeval with the existence of the code in the older southern states. We have seen several examples of the most whimsical severity in its enforcement, whenever one of those incorrigible vagabonds upon whom all another admonition is lost, gets drunk, or, to lie down publicly in the street, is caught at once that he must be painted, &c. &c. &c. enough he is. Upon one occasion, a blackguard of more than common profligacy, was taken, nearly naked, from his lair in the street, carried to the village steeple, painted

as black as George Thompson's character, hauled to the walls with his head out of a hole in the belfry just large enough to receive it—and there my gentleman found himself next morning looking down upon his admiring fellow citizens, from a height of at least a hundred feet—certainly the most brilliant specimen of the pure grotesque ever before exhibited upon the face of the earth.—N. Y. Enquirer.

Tait's Magazine thus describes a daily newspaper:

"A newspaper is a flying omnibus licensed to carry the opinions of the world. Time and space are compromised by its velocity and power; for it has the regularity of ocean's tides, besides that, they are turned into steam, and work at high pressure. It is an ephemeral giant whose birth is renewed every morning, and it issues forth to the field with all its 'arms and appointments,' as tho' it had only slept like the rest of us, instead of having laid human brains and hands, and wonder-working machinery, under heavy contribution for its recreation. In its war replenished grasp, it holds the passions, prejudices, interests, reasons, virtues, and vices of the time, with the opinions that result from the complex mixture; and it strides forward on seven league boots—to speak moderately—strewing them on every side. It is a voice that will be heard; for if it fail in its desperate effort to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountain come to it, and very wisely sides with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion, not the original or fundamental creator, but the munificent distributor. You may be heartily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and remorselessly pursues you forever. Dart away by the mail to escape from some detested news of Bourbon or St. Nicholas, and take shipping at the Land's End, the paper goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out, it is the bellman of your social existence, your shadow, your familiar; in short, there is no evading. The first house we set our foot in, on arriving in Mexico, in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and before speculators and travellers had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines, or write a book—there sat the Vice Consul's clerk, blowing swift clouds from a cigar, behind a copy of the incorrigible, omnipresent Times newspaper! "By gar! here's Monsieur Tait come again!" East, west, north, and south, you are haunted by a newspaper.

Mormonism.—Among the superstitions now rife in some of the Northern and Western States, Mormonism is the most revolting to common sense. And yet it finds apostles and disciples. Poor human nature is still "prone to the dust"—and, even in an age when the "schoolmaster is abroad," and the mind is said to be on the march to perfection, how many scenes occur over which the cyclic may sneer in derision and the philanthropist weep in pity! The late papers give an account of a great Mormon meeting in Vermont, attended by its votaries from a great distance. Two of its apostles addressed attentive crowds. They recognize the Bible, it seems, as the word of God; but they assert that the changed condition of the world required a new revelation from Heaven, and that that revelation was made to one Joseph Smith, whom they style their prophet—that a large tract of country in Missouri has been set apart for their inheritance, which they style the "New Jerusalem," and in which they say all the "latter-day saints" are to be gathered, &c. The Cleveland (Ohio) Whig says, the Mormons have purchased three mummies, the prophet Smith having ascertained, by examining the papyrus through his spectacles, that they are the bodies of Joseph, King Abimelech and his daughter, with which he is gulling the people! "Surely," exclaims the Ohio paper, "one-half of the world are fools"—which, by the way, is not saying much for the remainder, who practice upon their folly.—Lynchburg Vir.

A Flat.—An impertinent fop, a passenger on board the De Witt Clinton, the other day, a few miles below Albany, observed a young lady looking very attentively at the shallows near the boat, and took the liberty of thus addressing her—"Miss, do you see the flats?" She gave him a glance that would have petrified a man of sense, and turning on her heel, archly replied, "I see one flat, sir."

Bennet tells of a man in Liverpool that invented a shaving machine, which will shave a dozen at one time. The latter is fixed on all their chins at the same time from a musket, as they stand in a line.—Bennet ought to have described the razor, which is said to be a sort of perpendicular locomotive circumambidibus bandsaw, that shaves ten men and a boy in the shake of a cat's thumb!—N. Y. Times.

Smoking, a Slow Poison.—A communication in the Commercial Advertiser states that Joice Heth, now exhibiting in this city as a prodigy of old age, has been in the habit of smoking for a hundred and twenty years. The writer adds:

"She has all the appearance of a living mummy. Her person may be said to be dead already, one limb excepted, her lungs are sound, breathing free and easy, and bearing quick. I knew a man in Scotland, who died in his 115th year, by the parish register. He had no appearance of such extreme old age on his person that this woman has. Thomas Part, whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, died at the age of 153 and walked out a few days before he died."

Says I, Joice, you must have been in your 70th year when Washington was born. How, then, could you nurse him? Says she I was present at his birth, put on him his first clothes, and was to him a dry nurse.

Altogether, Joice is a sight worth beholding. The appearance of her skin is more like the shade of a piece of smoked beef, than like a living being. Her long bony fingers and nails look like eagle's claws. Perhaps, there may be twenty years mistake in her age, but such a piece of antiquated mortality we may never look on again.

A friend has related to us the following, as having taken place at a Camp-Meeting in—county, in this State, some time since:

How to get a Supper.—Some person being present at a Camp-Meeting, and not having wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger, with which he became seriously annoyed, and hot meeting with the hospitality of his Methodist friends, hit upon the following expedient to get a supper by intrigue: He proceeded, with a slow and dilatory step, towards the tent of an acquaintance, stopped short, and putting on the face of Hudibras, commenced applying his tooth-pick with the greatest and most frigid imagination, as if he had just finished a most sumptuous repast. In this attitude he remained but a short time, when the gentleman, perceiving the posture his acquaintance was in, accosted him with "Mr. won't you take supper with us?" "Oh! the greatest pleasure, I thank you," was his reply. No sooner said than done; he seated himself, and, having fasted all day, took occasion to combine dinner and supper, much to the consternation of the inviting party. Supper being over, after an interchange of a few words, he made good his retreat, very much pleased with the success of his experiment. Look out ye inhospitable!—Salem Reporter.

Is that all?—An individual of one acquaintance had been suffering all night with that most painful of all pains that flesh is heir to—the tooth-ache. He could not sit still, stand still, or lie still. It seemed to grow worse, if any thing, in the morning, and at a moment when the pain was extremely excruciating, he was suddenly called out to assist one of his neighbors, who had met with a most unfortunate accident, and was screaming as if he were in no pleasant condition. The gentleman caught up his hat, bound a handkerchief to his face, and almost dying with the tooth-ache, ran out to see what had happened. He found his neighbor lying on the ground beneath a monstrous log, that had fallen over his leg and broken it. His pain must have been extreme. "Friend, what's the matter?" was the first question of the tooth-aching gentleman, as soon as he found breath. "Why, don't you see?" said a bystander—"look at that broken limb!" "Oh! is that all! I thought by the cry I heard, some one here had the tooth-ache!"

The following is a literal copy of a sign over a barber's shop, in a country town in Worcestershire, England.

John Smith, Shaver and tooth drawer, corns carefully cut, or skoped off, &c. &c. Bleeding on the lowest terms, for ready money only:—Nails paired and shored off to the latest fashion, shoes and boots cleaned and saws sharpened on the shortest notice. Ladies and gentlemen's heads dressed and made to look better than new.—Shoes mended, and shoe strings and cat gut always on hand.—It has been told about that I am going to give up business, but do not give ear to such blood thirsty reports.

N. B. No connexion with the brute next door.

Re-Turning Wit.—"Turning off all kinds done here," said the sign-board of an industrious mechanic. "Ha! he'll try that," said Bob, stepping in and accosting the Turner with—

"You do all kinds of turning here, do you Mister?"

"Yes sir, we turn any thing and every thing."

"Well then turn me a soap-suet," says Bob, at the same time throwing one himself.

"Well," said the Turner, "one good turn deserves another," presenting Bob, with a small ivory specimen of his abilities.

"You are right," said Bob, turning on his heel, as the Turner turned on his turning.—Baltimore paper.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Register.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay: At the last Presidential election, I voted for General Jackson, and have approved of the leading, and in fact, I might say of almost all the measures of his administration ever since; and thereby, claim to be an Administration man—a Jackson man; but I am unwilling that he (General Jackson) or any other man as President, should dictate to me for whom I shall vote for his successor. For I consider, if the President is to nominate his successor, and use his great and powerful influence and patronage to secure his election, that we may bid farewell to our right of suffrage, and let him appoint his successor at once. I say, if the President is now to be set, that whosoever the President may prefer is always to be his successor, good by, to our right to vote in the election. Or if the President is to be set, that a Caucus of self-appointed delegates, who are composed of office-holders and office-seekers, are to palm a President on us, may we not, in that case also, yield up our privilege of choosing our Chief Magistrate? And this is not all; for the most worthless man in the community can, by intrigue and management, procure his own nomination to any office whatever. For instance, an aspirant to a seat in our Legislature, could either go himself, or send a friend round to some one man in each district in his county, and have him promise that if he would attend at a particular place on a given day and assist to nominate him therefor, that he would, in the event of his election, have him appointed a Justice of the Peace. But should such a nomination as this, thus made, be a sufficient recommendation to the good citizens of his county to bestow their suffrages on him? I think not. Now, for myself, I neither object to Mr. Van Buren on account of his politics, nor because he lives in the State of New York; but it is in the manner in which he is endeavoring, by his own management, to palm himself on the people—to ride into the Presidential Chair on the popularity of another, by the aid of a Caucus. Yes, I am unwilling that the President be allowed to name his successor, or that a few interested office-holders and office-seekers be suffered to dictate to us for whom we shall vote, without our inquiring into the matter. I think either of these would be equally a dangerous precedent. Many voters would Mr. Van Buren oblige of his own State, were not his name connected with the great popularity of General Jackson? What superior claims has he on the people? Or what do they know of him? Why, they understand he is preferred by General Jackson, and, consequently, must be our next President. So, I suppose, hereafter, he who is the greatest sycophant, and can wind himself deepest into the affections of our President, must always be his successor, be his claims what they may. For one, I am opposed to this order of succession. General Jackson is nothing but a man, possessed of partialities and prejudices like other men. And who does not know that this sycophant, this wire-worker, this politician by trade, has been, by his flattery, &c. a long time endeavoring to ingratiate himself into the affections of the good old man; whilst on the other hand, he has been trying to estrange him from, or prejudice him against, every other eminent citizen of our country, whom he (Mr. Van Buren) might suppose stood in his way? And who does not also know, that of all things on earth, an old man is the most foolishly fond of a young wife, a pet, or a favorite, inasmuch that his partialities therefore always convert all their vices into virtues, and their deformities into beauties? Now, I do not prefer Judge WHITE merely because he was born in our own State, and lives in an adjoining one; but because I believe him both honest and capable; has sustained the administration of General Jackson; is proposed by a respectable portion of the friends thereof; and accepted (as the least of two evils) by the opposition; whereby I consider his election would go further to strengthen the bonds of our Union, than that of, perhaps, any other man. I also prefer him because he is an original Jackson man—a Jackson man through principle. Whilst Mr. Van Buren is only an eleventh-hour Jackson man, and not one through choice; and never was such until General Jackson got into power. Previous to which he considered the election of the General would bring ruin and disgrace on our country; but since which, he has thought it glory enough to serve under such a Chief! What a sycophant!!! Now every body knows that Mr. (Van Buren) would never have been elected VICE PRESIDENT, had not his name been connected with that of General Jackson's. Thus, thousands voted for him against their will, (myself for one,) because they were obliged to do so, or not vote for General Jackson at all. And thousands of others voted for him, not knowing any thing at all about him—not even his name, nor where he lived. This was the way he crept into the Vice Presidency, by having his name connected with General Jackson's; but I consider the name that accompanies him this time, will not quite be so fair a passport to the Presidency; although one great Mr. Johnson, of New York, (who, no doubt, in the event of his (Mr. Van Buren's) election, expects, or perhaps is promised, an executive appointment,) tells us that Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, were nominated to office by Conventions held by the Republican party. So they were; but the dele-

gates to these Conventions were members of Congress, who were elected by and represented the will of the people—and not such men as Col. White, of N. C. and Dr. Rucker, of Ten., and nobody knows how many others, who attended the Baltimore Convention, who were either self-appointed, or nominated by Mr. Van Buren himself, who only they represented.

AN ADMINISTRATION MAN.
Duplin Co. July 29, 1835.

"I shall, if honored with the confidence of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun."—Martin Van Buren.

Caught at last! Here we have the 'Slippery Elm' candidate fairly on the hip. He finds where he stands, and the course he must take; so out he comes and declares himself ready to 'perfect' the work which General Jackson has but 'gloriously begun'! I rejoice that Martin Van Buren has come out and informed the American people where they may find him, and, if they advance him to the Presidency, what they are to expect from him! He will be happy to perfect the work which General Jackson has so gloriously begun! And what is this 'work'? What have been and still are the prominent characteristics of President Jackson? How has he 'gloriously begun' the 'work' which Mr. Van Buren will be happy to 'perfect'? He has begun it in this way:—I, Andrew Jackson, am the People's President! I will therefore introduce a system of spoils principles! I will reward my friends and punish my opponents! I am the People's choice, I will therefore have no man in the offices of the people who will not serve and obey me! I will have no United States Bank which will not elect me for me and my party! The present corrupt bank has refused to turn out the federal money from the Presidency of its Branch at Portsmouth, therefore will I crush the monster, and though in doing it I make the land pale, I will say the monster has done it, and the People shall believe it! I will dismiss all the members of my Unit Cabinet, who dare refuse to compel their families to associate with Mrs. —, who is as chaste as Mrs. Donalson's infant daughter! Although I once thought it would corrupt the government to have members of Congress appointed to office until two years after they shall have retired to private life, yet now I am President, I will appoint fifty of the 'sweet fellows' to high stations! and although I still think the constitution ought to be so amended as to make a President ineligible for a re-election, yet I will stand a candidate for another term, and I command General Krepps, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to procure a nomination by the Legislature of that State! I dispose of Calhoun and his friends, and have taken to my councils Van Buren and men of his kidney! I hate Clay!—write me a veto on his Land Bill! if he is the father of the Bill, the States may whistle for a division among them of the money accruing from the sales of public lands! I order the deposits to be removed from that monster, the United States Bank, and two millions of the money to be loaned to four pet banks, in a secret manner, that they may be enabled to run upon the monster! and if the People are distressed thereby, and send deputations and committees to me for relief, I will tell them to go to the monster—that there is money enough and no distress—that men who trade on borrowed capital ought to break! I will tell them to go home and go to work—that Jackson will not be troubled with their complaints! I command a pre-empt to be written against the veto of that infernal Senate, and, by the Eternal! it shall go upon their own records! I take the responsibility! members of Congress who dare oppose the will of the People's immediate representative, their President, should be chastised, as some of them have been by my friends, Houston, Heard, and Lane. I order a conspiracy to be gotten up against the man whom the factious Senate dared to elect to preside over its deliberations!—let Stewart and Foy swear to the facts, and I shall then know how to use them.

I order Judge White to be hunted down forthwith! he has dared to stand in the way of a man whom he knew to be my favorite! I order a convention of all my faithful office holders, to whom I bequeath the right of directing and controlling all elections, to nominate Martin Van Buren as my successor! I am the People's President! I have taken the responsibility to make a 'glorious beginning' of a 'work,' which Martin Van Buren will be most 'happy to perfect'!

Now these are the 'spoils principles' which for the basis of the 'work,' Mr. Van Buren says is 'gloriously begun,' and which it will make him 'happy to be the means of perfecting'! God forbid that Martin Van Buren should ever have the happiness of perfecting such a work! God grant that its 'glorious beginning' may be its ignominious end!—Boston Atlas.

ANOTHER DELEGATE OF THE HUMBURG CONVENTION EXPUNGED.

Judge Eskridge, who was held by the Caucus to have represented Arkansas, disclaims having ever entertained any such intention, and declares that he did not attend the Convention as a delegate, nor knew that he was so considered, until after he had left Baltimore. He says, in a letter published in the Arkansas Gazette, that he was much surprised to see himself announced as a delegate; he merely happened to be in Baltimore on the first day of the meeting, and conversed freely with the members, and they Ruckerised him forthwith.

Proof of the President's attempt to dictate to the People his successor.—The Globe of Aug. 6, in an editorial Article on the President's use of his franking privilege; says that his custom has been to frank various speeches, &c., to individuals for the purpose of disseminating information beneficial to the public; and that he has done the same with such Nos. of the Globe as have contained 'interesting views of important questions.' Among the copies of the Globe which the President has franked, we are informed by the official itself, is the No. "containing the full report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention" nominating Van Buren and Johnson. Can such a procedure be misunderstood? Could the ingenuity of Van Buren himself have devised a more explicit way for the sanction of his nomination by the President? Andrew Jackson's frank is the sign manual of his approval of the nomination of the Baltimore Caucus—an every man most understand it—so it was intended to be understood. We forbear comment on the conduct of the President of these United States, whom the Globe would gravely represent as diffusing information beneficial to the people, in covering, with his frank, proceedings of a corrupt, irresponsible cabal of office-holders and office-seekers.—Western Carolinian.

(From the same Paper.)

The President and his Franking operations.—It was stated by us, some time ago, on the authority of other papers, that the President had been in the habit of franking, in his name, large quantities of Extra-Globes, and other electioneering papers, for the purpose of working upon the public mind in favor of his chosen successor, Mr. Van Buren. This was pronounced by the Globe, the mouth-piece of the President, to be a base falsehood and slander. The President could deny it, so long as he was charged with the act. But the Editor of the Nashville Republican, who had already shared a good portion of the President's wrathful denunciations in the first Gwin letter, charged this franking operation on Maj. Donelson, the President's Private Secretary, and that it had been done without the President's knowledge. The General, it seems, could not stand this: he sets to, while at the Rip Rap, and writes a second letter, of which the following is a copy, to his Reverence Parson Gwin, who, if he be so void of the qualifications for ministering in sacred things, as he is of political orthodoxy, had better set up at something else.

The intelligent reader will no doubt duly estimate the object and tenor of this letter. To what a pass have we come, when the President of these United States unblushingly stoops from the dignity of his station, to frank, in masses, the paltry abuse of a hiring editor, for the purpose of biasing the opinions of the people in favor of any man whom he may please to designate as his successor! And, is it not an insult to our national character, to every man who has one spark of patriotism left, for the President to attempt to dictate who shall be chosen for our ruler? No other President ever dared attempt such a thing. A similar course, on the part of any other President, would have been sufficient to crush him and his Administration to the ground. But so enchanting, to a portion of the people, is the name of Jackson, that, were he to say that the "Moon is made of green cheese," they would believe it. This single fact,—that General Jackson is using his popularity, and the power and influence of his official station for the promotion of the New York juggler to the Presidency, should be sufficient grounds for the active opposition of every honest individual, who is desirous of preserving our Republican Institutions in their original simplicity, and the purity of the elective franchise.

But, the language used in this letter, is such as to wound to national pride of every true hearted American. It is of a low vulgar character that would disgrace a gentleman—what will be thought of such language by the President of Republican America!—"I intend it as a rebuke of what I considered an unwarrantable abuse of my name to subvert the views of FACTIOUS INTRIGUERS, seeking to undermine the course of Republicanism, and to defeat the result of the leading measures of my administration."!! Is the President really in earnest when he assumes thus to judge of, and censure the motives of a large portion of the sovereign people, who may choose to differ with him in opinion? And, pray, have not FREEMEN a right to oppose what they believe to be wrong, even if Andrew Jackson should be the author?

These are new doctrines in this country. The name is only wanting to complete the American Despotism—we have a "military chieftain" at the head of our Government, who says and does as best suits his pleasure, and takes "the responsibility."—So has Russia, and other Despotisms of Europe.

GALLATIN, Aug. 26, 1835.

"Col. W. BARROW—Dear Sir: I herewith send you a copy of a letter recently received from President Jackson—the whole of which I request you to have the goodness to publish in the Nashville Republican."

Yours, respectfully, JAMES GWIN.

RIP RAP, Aug. 6th, 1835.

"DEAR SIR—Being seen, in the Nashville Republican of () July, 1835, charges against Maj. Andrew Donelson, of abusing the President's frank, for political and electioneering purposes, I feel myself called on, in justice to Maj. Donelson, and to truth, to pronounce this charge a vile calumny, utterly destitute of truth, in every particular set forth in the article of the Republican. I never have franked any letters or gazettes for

Maj. Donelson without being informed of their contents. The public documents, and the newspapers containing them, which I have franked to my constituents, and told friends and acquaintances, have been addressed and directed, for the most part, by Col. Earl and Andrew Jackson, Jr., my adopted son; and never by Maj. Donelson, except in a few instances, when they were addressed by him at my request.

"I have further to add, that all the statements in the Republican, in regard to the agency of Maj. Donelson and F. P. Blair, Esq., Editor of the Globe, in inducing or in preparing my letter to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, is equally false and unfounded. I wrote it immediately on seeing the article in the Republican, and intended it as a rebuke of what I considered an unwarrantable use of my name, to subvert the views of factious intriguers, seeking to undermine the course of Republicanism, and to defeat the result of the leading measures of my administration."

ANDREW JACKSON.

"The Rev. JAMES GWIN."
P. S. You will see that the above letter has no relation to my former letter to you—and I authorize you, and request that you will see to it, to disabuse the public mind in Tennessee, both as it regards my former communication to you, and the other slanders in the Nashville Republican, to which I have alluded in the above note. A. J.

When Doctors differ, who shall decide?—The "Standard" says, by way of plastering over the triumphant re-election of the Hon. William B. Shepard, that it is true he is "an opposition man, but of amiable manners and hitherto moderate in politics." On the contrary, the Editor of the "Globe," in a letter which will be found in this paper, says "Shepard's association has been with the most vindictive of the enemies of the Administration, and on all party questions, his vote has been counted on as certainly beforehand, by them; as it has been uniformly set down by the friends of the Administration against them." The most amusing part of the paragraph however, in the "Standard," is that which declares that "the sentiment of the District is undoubtedly in favor of the Administration." Was there the slightest approximation to equality between parties in that District, Mr. S. would have had an opponent, though his manners were ten times more amiable than represented.—Raleigh Register.

THE REGENCY CITY.

An Albany paper states, that a gentleman of Virginia pursued his fugitive slave to that place, and having produced incontestible proofs of his right of property, the fellow admitted the fact: whereupon he was seized by his master, and lodged in jail: When however he attempted to take the slave off, he was surrounded by a mob of free blacks and white abolitionists, and was obliged to remand the negro to the custody of the jailor. He afterwards made another attempt to carry his slave away, but was again surrounded by the mob, who threatened him in such terms that he had to get off and leave his slave in custody. There is an efficient police in Albany, for all ordinary purposes, as every body admits. But neither Mayor, Constable, or Watchman, seems on this occasion to have moved a finger to protect the rights of the unfriended Southern. This City is the well known Headquarters of Van Burrowsism, it is the very laboratory in which the deep, dark, and infernal schemes of the Magician are concocted. If we were in any doubt therefore as to the temper and inclination of the Baltimore nominee towards Southern interests, we might safely infer them from the tone of feeling manifested on this occasion by his minions. But there is proof enough without that. The Missouri question—the course pursued by Mr. Van Buren in the New York Convention—the placing of the name of a practical Amalgamationist on his ticket, and a variety of other circumstances, show too plainly that whenever a convenient opportunity shall occur, Mr. Van Buren will second the crusades of the fanatics against slavery. Let us of the South be wise in time. The very earth is trembling under our feet.—Carolina Watchman.

Col. Thomas Homburg Benton, we take it, is a "learned Theban," from the classical quotations and allusions which ever and anon embellish his forensic and festive orations.

"He speaks Greek,
"As naturally as pigs squeak;"

And, by the way, we remember that he was once a conspicuous student at Chapel Hill, which accounts for it. In his late dinner speech at St. Louis—for he, too, plays the Table Orator, it seems—he gives us the definitions of Democracy and Aristocracy—to wit, "Demos (the people), krates (to govern),—aristos (property or the rich), krates (to govern)." Wherefore, it is apparent that the democrats are the people, and that the aristocrats are "property, or the rich." The definition is so new that it will of course entitle the discoverer to a patent right. In the first Jack Cade's time, Learning was regarded as the sign of aristocracy. But that was before the dignity of "L.L.D." was invented, and when a Senator quoting Greek would have been a monster-prodigy!—Lynchburg Virginian.

A Mammoth Fleece.—A fleece was taken the other day from a sheep belonging to Mr. George Hastings, of Colerain, (Mass.) weighing nineteen pounds! The fleece was of three years' growth; but if cut every year it may be inferred that the average would have been eight pounds per annum. The staple in some parts of the fleece was seventeen inches long. The sheep is of the celebrated Bakewell breed, which was brought to perfection, we believe, by the celebrated Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, in England.—Greenfield Mercury.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsboro' and its vicinity, was held in the Court-house, on Saturday the 29th August, 1835.

The meeting was organized by calling Harry L. Holmes, Esq. to the Chair, and the appointment of John J. Goodwin as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting. Whereupon, M. Q. Waddell, W. H. Harden, Jos. Ramsey, and E. B. Stedman, Esqrs., were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions, to offer to this meeting. The Committee, after retiring for a short time, returned and presented the following, which were read and with one slight alteration adopted:

Resolved, That we view with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the sentiments and efforts of the reckless associations at the North, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," and that we can foresee, arising from them, no other results than anarchy and extermination.

Resolved, That we will at all times, and at all hazards, maintain and defend all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us in the sacred charters of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest consideration of the prompt, dignified, and patriotic course of our fellow-citizens of Richmond, Charleston, and Wilmington, and that we will zealously co-operate with them and all the friends of peace and order throughout our land, in the preservation of our domestic policy and all those social relations upon which depend our personal security and happiness.

Resolved, That we will never forget or neglect the sacred obligations of humanity, to the protection of the lives and domestic quiet of those unoffending and helpless fellow-beings among us, who can look to us alone for justice and safety.

Resolved, That we, as a community forming a component part of the great mass of the South, do pledge ourselves to use prompt and energetic measures in detecting and bringing to punishment, with the utmost rigor of the law, any individual or individuals traversing our country with a view of exciting our slaves to insurrection: And whereas, it appears from actual occurrences in some parts of our country, that characters of this kind have been seized upon and executed, that it becomes us, while we pay a due regard to the legal dispensation of justice to all who may fall under our correcting hand, still to preserve untiring and in our efforts to apprehend all who are suspected of casting firebrands into our country.

Resolved, That we view the mild, yet manly course of our Postmaster-General, in his communications upon the subject of certain incendiary papers, as evincing an interest in regard to the Southern people, worthy of our applause, and that in accordance with his view of the course to be pursued, we recommend to all Postmasters of the South, vigilance in suppressing papers of an incendiary character.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the above view of our condition, as Southern People, and feeling that wherever the black scroll of abolitionists is to be seen, there is danger, we feel it our duty to commence in strict Municipal regulations in this Village and its vicinity, as the utmost construction of the law will allow; and further, that we call upon all the inhabitants of this county to co-operate in these regulations; and give any information touching the existence or circulation of Seditious pamphlets, or suspicious characters who may be seen or suspected of circulating such pamphlets.

Resolved, That we view with horror the result of such teaching as we have reason to fear is sometimes poured into the ears of our slaves by designing men from a distance, under the garb of Ecclesiastical sanctity; and that we Resolve and pledge ourselves to prosecute such individuals, wherever to be found within our reach, and make a public example of them, that others, in the language of Scripture, may be afraid to do evil.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed by the Chair, who shall correspond with persons in different parts of the county, recommending the adoption of measures for the furtherance of the views of this meeting, and all other friends of peace and order.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting request the Editors of all papers in N. Carolina to publish in their respective papers the proceedings of this meeting. After the adoption of the above Resolutions, the following persons were appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, viz: Dr. F. J. Hill, Thos. M. C. Prince, Joseph Ramsey, H. D. Bridges, and John J. Goodwin, Esqrs.

JOHN J. GOODWIN, Secy.
Pittsboro, August 29th, 1835.

MARK THE HYPOCRITES!

In the Palmyra (New York) Sentinel of Aug. 7, we have the proceedings of a meeting called for the purpose of—doing what does the reader suppose? Why, of taking measures for "ridding that place of the vagabond Negroes by whom it is at present infested to an alarming extent, or for advising in regard to some other efficient and legal steps of security against their nocturnal depredations and demoralizing influence."!! Who could have been prepared for such language as this from a village in the interior of New York? Where are the tender sympathies of Tappan, Leavitt,

& Co. Why are they not endeavoring to elevate the character of the "vagrant negro" that already infest their State, before they seek to augment their number? Out upon you, hypocrites!

But, what does the reader suppose is the character of the measures adopted by these friends of "human rights," in New York, to rid themselves of the few free blacks among them? After declaring, in their preamble, that they had been seriously annoyed by the depredations of this class of people, who are, they say, "with few exceptions, lazy, dissolute, pilfering vagabonds, generally refusing to labor for any compensation, but depending on their nightly thefts and the poor laws for the means of subsistence;" (how characteristic of the race, every where!) they request owners of houses which they occupy to expel them forthwith, and hereafter to refuse to receive them as tenants!! And this act of expulsion is done by men who lecture the people of the South on the duties of humanity, and who denounce us, because, instead of augmenting the number of "lazy, dissolute, and pilfering vagabonds" by manumitting our slaves, we rather increase their happiness by keeping them employed, and giving them more and better food and clothing than they would earn for themselves if they were free, or even than the white slaves of the North at this moment enjoy! We say again, out upon ye, double-dyed hypocrites, as ye are!

—*Lyndeburg Virginian.*

From the *Tarborough Free Press*.
On Sunday last, a meeting of the citizens of this place was called by the Magistrate of Police, to take into consideration the contents of a letter received at the Post Office—when the following Circular was immediately distributed in the different districts in this county, and sent to several persons residing in other counties:

CIRCULAR.
Tarborough, Sept. 6, 1835.
Dear Sir: To day's mail brought to this place a letter, of which a copy is here enclosed. That you may know all the particulars, we hasten to communicate with you immediately.
The citizens of this place met this afternoon and resolved to appoint a committee of vigilance, consisting of Joseph R. Lloyd, Benj. M. Jackson, Solomon Pender, Lewis Bond, George Howard, and Francis L. Dancy, and recommend to the districts in the county to appoint a like committee in each. That these committees communicate to the Central Committee at Tarborough from time to time, all information they may receive, and adopt such regulations as they may deem most advisable.
J. R. LLOYD, Chairman
Committee of Vigilance.

Smithfield, Sept. 24, 1835.
To THE P. M. AT TARBOROUGH:
Dear Sir: The following is a true copy of a letter found in this village on yesterday, written in a bad hand. The citizens of the town now assembled, have authorized me to address you the copy, that you might take such measures as you might think best at such a time as the present on the authority of such a letter. We here are making preparations to protect and defend ourselves. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID THOMSON.

Tarborough, Aug. 12th.
These lines are to let you know that we had a splendid meeting on the 9th instant and they all were their consent to join us and say that they did to think that the bloody work is close at hand and we say to you that we intend to lose our lives in the attempt or gain all freedom we want you to have your meetings regular and take care to let none know it that you can have confidence in and are in companies at meetings do it will be suspected meet in the woods and that in the thickest places you can find the time is drawing high and when you start go in companies of ten or twelve and then have a certain place to meet and then you can gain all as you go leave none as large as your Major's Black right to let as quick as possible how you come on Major let us know how many you got on your list we have about two thousand in our different counties that we have heard from and a great many of the free black people going with us and they are our officers nothing more at present but don't let them drink a drop.

The above is the copy—it has no signature attached to it. We have advised by today's mail the people of Raleigh, Wayneboro, and Stantonburg—sending to each a copy.
DAVID THOMSON.

The Central Committee of Vigilance leave to submit to their fellow citizens the following Report.

The Central Committee of Vigilance entered upon their duties immediately after its formation. They have been in almost constant session for four days, and have patiently and dispassionately investigated every matter of the least suspicious character that has been communicated to them. And from this thorough examination they are unanimously of opinion that there are no concerted plans for insurrection. They have discovered, however, that the slaves of different neighborhoods have been drawn together on Sundays, by some of bad and immoral character, for the purpose of gaming. If these leaders contemplated insurrection, it does not seem that they had ventured to communicate their views to others. The Committee have caused corporal punishment to be inflicted on all those who attended the meetings for gaming. They have discovered very few offensive weapons in the hands of the slaves, and only such as they might have had without any mischievous intent. No abolition tracts or incendiary publications of any kind have been discovered among the free negroes or slaves. The Committee recommend to their fellow citizens, however, to be vigilant, and that the Committee for the different districts be considered as standing committees, whose duty it shall be to investigate all reports and suspicious matters, and to communicate to their fellow-citizens any information they may deem necessary for the public peace and safety. The Central Committee entertain the belief that if this course is pursued, and our officers have been so much accorded to admit the insertion of others having less interest in the genuineness of our readers. It gives us pleasure to hear that Messrs. J. Gales & Son, of Raleigh, intend to publish the whole of these Debates in a volume; and we will be glad to receive and forward the names of such persons as may be desirous to possess themselves of the work, which we consider to be one of more importance to North Carolinians, than any that has issued from the Press for a long time.



The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

Abolition Publications and Emancipation.—At the present time, when the South is beset with Abolition Missionaries and Tracts, we have thought that we could not do better than to insert the following Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed in the year 1830. Under the authority of this Act, could not the Governor of North Carolina demand of the Governor of New York, the delivery of certain Abolitionists of that State, as fugitives from justice? If the Act confers any power upon our State Executive, it confers this, most clearly.

AN ACT
To prevent the circulation of Seditious Publications, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish, within this State, or shall aid or abet the bringing into this State, or the circulation or publication within this State, any written or printed pamphlet, or paper, whether written or printed in or out of the State, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance, in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color within the State, or which shall advise or persuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall for the first offence be imprisoned not less than one year, and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the court; and for the second offence shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

11. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall, by word, endeavor to excite in any slave or slaves, or free negroes or persons of color, a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy, or rebellion, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof in any court having cognizance thereof, shall be sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes upon his or her bare back, and be imprisoned for a year; and for the second offence shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

Almost War.—For some time past, things have looked rather squally in the North-west, and we have feared that some unfortunate and fatal collision would take place between the authorities of Michigan Territory and the State of Ohio; but it gives us pleasure to learn, as we do by the following article from the National Intelligencer of the 16th instant, that the differences between the parties will in all probability be settled in some more amicable way than by an appeal to arms.

By late intelligence from Michigan, we learn, with great satisfaction, that there is less reason for apprehension of immediate collision between the authorities (and people) of Ohio and Michigan than we had supposed. The orders from the acting Governor of Michigan, under which volunteers were said to be on the march to the disputed Territory, appear to have been issued on the presumption that a force from Ohio would be in attendance to protect a Court about to be held. We learn, however, that no orders had been given by the Governor of Ohio to volunteers to march, as was supposed. We learn, moreover, that no Court would be attempted to be held under the authority of Ohio, either with or without the protection of military force, the Court itself not being fully organized, no Sheriff having been yet appointed for the new county.

Let us hope, then, that the apprehended storm will yet blow over.

Mr. Mason, Secretary of Michigan, and Acting Governor of that territory, has been removed by the President, on account of his harsh and premature measures in relation to the dispute with Ohio about the boundary line; and John S. Horner, of Virginia, has been appointed in his place, and accepted the appointment.

Bank of Cape Fear.—At a late meeting of the Stockholders in this institution, the Board of Directors were empowered to open books of subscription for two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight shares of Stock, that amount having been kept from the market on a former occasion. The books for this purpose are to be opened at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for ten days. This will complete the whole amount of Stock authorized by the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, and will no doubt go off readily.

The Halley Comet.—This long expected visitor has at last made its appearance, and been seen by Professors Olmstead and Lamina, of Yale College, by the aid of a Telescope. Its present position is said to be nearly in a line between the Planet Jupiter and the Seven Stars, but nearest to the first. It is stated that the Comet will probably be visible to the naked eye about the 25th instant, and continue so until the middle of October.

Debates in our late State Convention.—We some time since promised to publish some of the Speeches delivered in the Convention to amend our Constitution; but we did not, at the time, know that none of our Delegates had taken part in the prominent Debates of that body, and our columns have been too much crowded to admit the insertion of others having less interest in the genuineness of our readers. It gives us pleasure

to hear that Messrs. J. Gales & Son, of Raleigh, intend to publish the whole of these Debates in a volume; and we will be glad to receive and forward the names of such persons as may be desirous to possess themselves of the work, which we consider to be one of more importance to North Carolinians, than any that has issued from the Press for a long time.

Concerning the result of the late Election in North Carolina, the Richmond Whig justly remarks: "The Whigs of the United States have cause to triumph, and will triumph, in the result in North Carolina, and will tender to their brethren there the acknowledgment of their thanks, and admiration for the gallantry with which they have sustained the cause of the People against Power. That their victory may be properly appreciated, let it be remembered that no State of the Union was at one time more unanimously surrendered to the idolatry of man-worship. It is a glorious revolution, no less for its political consequences, than for showing the agency of reason, reflection, and love of principle."

Considerable solicitude was lately felt in New York, for a day or two on account of a rumor circulated in that city, that a company of Southern gentlemen had arrived there for the purpose of abducting the notorious Arthur Tappan. It will be seen, by the following article, that they were in search of a better man than the incendiary Tappan—one with a darker skin, but far whiter heart, no doubt.

A Small Mystery cleared up.—We told a story yesterday of a conversation between two Southern gentlemen on the steps of a hotel, and the probability that it related to the abduction of an abolitionist. A Southern gentleman called on us yesterday, and told us the whole conversation related to a black fellow—a runaway slave. We believe him—we always believe a Southern man on his naked word. So Arthur Tappan and his coadjutors may yet sleep in safety. They will only be assailed hereafter with weapons moral and immortal. A grand jury in Ontario presented them as a nuisance. What nonsense!—N. Y. Herald.

Virginia Gold.—Several rich specimens of Gold Ore, found in Goochland and Fluvanna counties, have been recently exhibited to the editor of the Richmond Compiler. The results of operations in Mines in those counties, it is said, show an average yield, in one case, of \$3 15 to the bushel of pulverized ore, and in another of \$3 to \$5 per bushel.

Dirty Work.—Mr. William Biddle Shepard, Representative in Congress, from the first Congressional District of this State, is honored with three columns of special abuse in a late Washington Globe. Our readers will understand the meaning of the italicized word in Mr. S's name, as well as the cause of the abuse, when we tell them that the last and weightiest charge against him is the fact that "he is a blood relation of President Biddle"!—The Globe appears to keep a genealogical tree of the families of all our public men, and acts as "the blood run."

Official notice having sometime since been given, that the post office at Old Point Comfort was about to become vacant, and a desire expressed that the citizens would recommend some suitable person to fill the situation—an article is now going the rounds of the whig and nullifying press, stating that a meeting of the citizens of Old Point was held on the subject; that three persons were named for the situation, Messrs. Wilson, Hix, and Crews—that on balloting, Wilson received two-thirds of the votes, Hix the other third, and Crews not a vote; but that notwithstanding, Crews received the appointment. Mr. Kendall is of course heartily abused for his hypocrisy, &c. in thus disregarding the expressed wishes of the citizens, who had made recommendation in pursuance of his own notification, &c. &c.—Different whig papers give different versions of this "outrage on public opinion," as they are pleased to term it; but all harmonize in venting their wrath and spleen towards the Post Master General.

Now what will be thought of the honesty or the truth of these whig nullifiers, when it is known (as we learn from the Washington Globe) that no meeting has been held at Old Point on the subject of the post office, and that no appointment of postmaster has been made—but that the whole of these stories have been fabricated, to operate against the confirmation of Mr. Kendall's appointment by the Senate?—Standard.

Now, what will be thought of the HONESTY or the TRUTH of the Van Buren Standard, when it is known, (as was shown by an article in our last paper,) that the above circumstances about the three candidates have never been said to have occurred at Old Point Comfort (unless by accident)—but that precisely the same things are transpired in relation to the Post-Office at PATTONSBURG, Va.—and that the above story of "an article now going the rounds of the whig and nullifying press," &c. has been fabricated by the Tory press, to operate in favor of the confirmation of Ames Kendall? We repeat, what can be thought of the truth or honesty of assertions found in the Van Buren Standard after this? The Peruvian must have known the "circumstances" did not refer to Old Point, but to Pattersonsburg, in relation to which he has never said a word, to our knowledge. O shame, where is thy blush!

Editorial Change.—ALEXANDER J. LAWRENCE, Esq. announces in the last "Star," the close of his Editorial connection with that paper, which has subsisted for the last thirteen years. To one who has devoted himself with so much industry to the discharge of his duties, a release from his labors must be a great relief. The moderate and temperate course which the "Star" has maintained, while Capt. L. has been connected with it, and the general absence from its columns of personalities, or any thing of a scurrilous nature, affords an example which some of the fraternity might do well to imitate. Although there have sometimes been collisions of opinion between ourselves and the Editors of that paper, nothing has occurred to diminish our respect for the personal character of its Editors; and in parting now with one of them,

we must be allowed to express our best wishes for his future welfare.

The sole management of the "Star" will devolve hereafter on its late associate Editor, Thomas J. LEWIS, Esq.; and we are gratified at the assurance which he gives, that a "change of proprietors" will not be followed by any change of the principles upon which the paper has hitherto been conducted.—*Raleigh Register.*

Gov. Swain left this city, with his family, on Friday last, for his residence in Dancombe, where he will probably remain until about the first of November.—*Ral. Star, 17th inst.*

ECCLIASTICAL NOTICES, &c.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville, N. C. will meet at Sharon Church, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 7th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in Salisbury, Rowan county, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of October next.

Bishop Ives.—A letter received in this town, from one of our fellow citizens, then at Paris, states that he had spent some time in company with Bishop Ives, about the 1st of August, and gives the gratifying intelligence that his health was evidently improved.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Presbyterian Clergy of South Carolina and Georgia, at their late meeting, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of this Synod, Abolition Societies and the principles on which they are formed in the United States, are inconsistent with the best interests of the Slaves, the rights of the holders, and the great principles of our political institutions."

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church recently closed its labors in Philadelphia. Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. was elected a Bishop, and assigned the episcopal charge of Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. was elected a Bishop, and assigned the episcopal charge of Mississippi and Indiana. It is thought that in addition to the above labors, Dr. Hawks will undertake provisionally the charge of the diocese of Alabama.

"During the session of the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia last week, a public meeting was held, at which Bishop McVaine delivered a very eloquent speech of two hours, upon the condition and prospects of the 'Great Valley,' especially the evils to be apprehended from the efforts of foreign Popish emissaries. Addresses were also delivered by several other gentlemen, and a subscription made on the spot for the distribution of books, amounting to \$5,800. On the next day the sum was increased to \$8,000.

COTTON.—This article begins to go into market pretty briskly for the season. We see by a letter from Charleston to a gentleman in this place, that it readily commands from 18 to 20 cents. We are convinced that the price will bear up well through the season, unless some unforeseen and unexpected decline should take place in the foreign markets; as we are satisfied from reports abroad and our own observation at home, that nothing but a short crop will be gathered.—*Yorkville Journal.*

The Cotton Crop.—A gentleman from Marion District, S. C. informs us that the Cotton Crop was never more promising at this season of the year than at present.

In Mississippi, it is estimated that the crop will amount to 250,000 bales.

In Alabama, though there are apprehensions of injury to the crop, it is said that the cultivation has extended so much, that the crop will be 50,000 bales more than last year. The country is very sickly this summer. Fevers very prevalent, and of an aggravated character.—*Fay. Observer.*

GREENSBORO, (Ala.) Sept. 2.
Cotton.—Beat this who can!—A stalk of Cotton was found on Capt. John Picken's Cane Brake Plantation, in Marengo County, containing 560 bolls!

The Cotton crops of this neighborhood look uncommonly fine this season. We have not seen a frown on a farmer's face this year. They all look happy and contented. We like to see it. When they have plenty, we know there is no danger of our starving.

2,500 Bushels of Corn, Wanted, by
J. D. BOYD.
September 24, 1835. 60-11

Beef! Beef!
J. F. N. DAVIDSON respectfully informs the people of Charlotte and its surrounding vicinity, that he will furnish BEEF every Monday evening, and Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 34 and 44 cents per pound.
Sept. 23, 1835. 60-11

Mining Hands Wanted.

I WISH to hire from 15 TO 25 NEGROES, to be employed in the Gold Mines near Charlotte. The highest price will be given for good hands; and those having some experience in the business will be preferred. Gentlemen having slaves whom they wish to hire advantageously, will please call on me at Claremont, or address me through the Postoffice.
JOHN PENMAN.
September 24, 1835. 60-41

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
SEPTEMBER 1835.	Full Moon (precise).	MOON'S PHASE.	
25 Friday	6 33 45	Full	September 1835.
26 Saturday	6 33 57	in	" "
27 Sunday	6 35 30	Full	30 34 even
28 Monday	6 35 54	Full	14 10 20 even
29 Tuesday	6 37 58	Full	14 10 20 even
30 Wednesday	6 38 22	Full	14 10 20 even
1 Thursday	6 38 51	Full	14 10 20 even

Poplar Grove Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution, (situated in the lower end of Iredell county, N. C.) will take place on the 14th of October next. On the day following, there will be an Exhibition of polite, instructive, and entertaining Dialogues and Plays, together with a variety of original Speeches, &c. Parents, Guardians, and friends of literature, are requested to attend. The Exercises of the next Session (5 months) will be resumed on the first Monday in November.

RATES OF TUITION.

Latin & Greek Languages & Sciences, \$10

The following is the Course pursued, viz:

In the Latin:	In the Greek:
Adams's or Roddian's Grammar.	Valpy's Grammar.
Jacob's Latin Reader.	Jacob's Greek Reader.
Cicero's Virgil, Cicero, Sallust and Horace.	Greek Testament.
	Green's Minors.
	Greek Majora.

Any Student can have the use of the above-mentioned books, together with the necessary vocabularies, at \$2 50 per session; or can purchase them on moderate terms. Boarding can be had, in respectable families, at from \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

It is to be hoped, that the salubrious situation of Poplar Grove Academy; the moderate terms of Tuition and Boarding, and the good moral society of the neighborhood, will induce a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEORGE T. EMERSON.
September 19, 1835. 162



A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed their arrangements, and can with true confidence present you with a Line of Hacks, possessing advantages over any other, which will get you on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a Line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next day at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next day by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
60-11

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . 87
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

25 DOLLARS

Will be given for the apprehension, and delivery, in Salisbury, of a Negro Man, named JOHN or JACK. He was raised by old David Moore, and was purchased from John Blount, Esq. John is a black fellow, about 24 years of age. I suppose he is lurking in the Waxhaw or Providence Settlements, as his Mother lives in the former, and his Wife in the latter settlement. He is well known as one of Moore's stock of Negroes.

JOHN JONES.
September 21, 1835. 163

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible]

"I will do it," he said, and directed the
 doctor to pay the costs.—Foster's
 "Confessions of a Doctor for the Defense."
 Delaying the progress of the case
 leaving was produced by a gentleman
 in front both of feet and face.—
 "Bacon for the defense and down."
 And good luck to each American trial.
 While the friends contend for the even,
 "The lawyers are eating the bread."
 A man just whisked on his way to
 a manure, and that gave him a
 laugh. "Ten thousand more men in
 his coat might live in the shell of a
 word, and have room to let!"

BACON
 For sale by J. W. B.
 July 20, 1885. — 1885

Sheriff Deeds for Sale